

Credentialling Workbook for Procedural Guidance

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Introduction

Procedural Guidance Ultrasound is the assistance of Ultrasound in any needle guided procedure. Ultrasound Guidance for procedures is a crucial skill in order to increase accuracy and success rate of a procedure, decrease needle attempts and redirections, and decrease complication rates of the procedure. It includes Vascular access, Regional Anaesthesia and Thoracoabdominal Cavity and Joint Procedures.

The basic pathway to competency follows a structure of: theory and introductory phase, supervised practice, experience and exit assessment of competence, the details of which can be found in this booklet.

The credentialing process requires candidates to:

- Complete an appropriate instructional educational program
- Perform and record a requisite number of supervised and logged emergency department ultrasounds
 - A minimum of 25 successful needle guided procedures must be performed. Ideally this will include a mix of procedures including peripheral vascular access, central vascular access, arterial lines, pleural or peritoneal aspiration and nerve blocks
 - A minimum of three directly supervised procedures must be performed for both inplane and out-of-plane needle guidance (total of six). Up to three of the directly supervised procedures can be on simulators if necessary.
 - There should be a minimum of two formative assessments completed (these can count towards the six supervised scans, but must be completed on patients).
- Pass a summative assessment
- Once credentialed, meet ongoing maintenance requirements
 - At least three hours of ultrasound training per year
 - Perform or supervise a minimum of 25 successful needle guidance procedures per two-year cycle and maintain a logbook to prove this for audit purpose

Credentialling in Procedural Guidance

Unit Completion form



1. Personal Details

	Family name:
	Given names:
	Email Address:
2.	Educational Program
	□ Introduction to ED POCUS course certificate
	□USS physics course certificate
	☐ Procedural guidance theory course certificates: Introduction to procedural guidance, vascular access, thoracoabdominal cavity and joint procedures, regional anaesthesia
	\square Procedural guidance practical course component met, and certificate provided
3.	Experience phase
	\Box I have used a logbook and the scans have been reviewed by a credentialled scanner/supervisor
	\Box My logbook contains: A minimum of 25 successful needle guided procedures. This includes a mix of procedures including peripheral vascular access, central vascular access, arterial lines, pleural or peritoneal aspiration and nerve blocks
	\Box There are three directly supervised procedures for both in-plane and out-of-plane needle guidance (total of six). At least 50% of these directly supervised procedures are on patients.
	\square The above requirements are clearly labelled and identifiable within my logbook.
4.	Demonstration of Competence
	\square I have completed 2 formative assessments and 1 summative assessment, all of which are completed on patients
	\square Assessments are not completed on the same date
	\square All assessments are signed by both my supervisor and me.
5.	Maintenance Requirement
	\square I acknowledge that to maintain these credentials I will undertake at least three hours of ultrasound training per year
	\Box I acknowledge that to maintain these credentials I must perform or supervise a minimum of 25 successful needle guidance procedures per two-year cycle and maintain a logbook to prove this for audit purposes

Instructional Educational Program for Procedural Ultrasound

- 1. Basic Ultrasound Knowledge: A formal course should include education on the Physics of Ultrasound and Instrumentation. Online Ultrasound Courses that provide this basic knowledge include the Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM) Ultrasound Course modules. Anyone can access these modules by creating an ACEM login. The Introduction to POCUS and Physics course can be found at Course: Ultrasound (acem.org.au) or https://elearning.acem.org.au/course/view.php?id=951
 - **a. Physics:** Piezoelectric effect; Wave characteristics cycle, frequency, period, wavelength, amplitude; Echogenicity; Image resolution; Attenuation; Doppler effect; Impedance; Artefacts; Bio-effects
 - **b. Instrumentation**: Transducer types and selection; Transducer manipulation; Image labelling; Focu; Gain; Time gain compensation; Orientation; Scan planes; Image measurement; Infection control; Machine care and maintenance
- 2. Procedural Guidance Theory: A formal course should instruct on normal anatomy, views obtained, possible findings, clinical algorithms and integration, limitations/pitfalls and reporting. ACEM provides Procedural Guidance learning modules (Introduction to Procedural Guidance; Vascular Access; Thoracoabdominal Cavity and Joint Procedures; Regional Anaesthesia Course: Ultrasound (acem.org.au) or https://elearning.acem.org.au/course/view.php?id=951
 - a. Introduction to procedural ultrasound: Relevant anatomy; Indications/ contraindications and complications; Limitations/ pitfalls; Reporting; Practical sessions using phantoms
 - b. **General Principles:** Direct vs. indirect method; In-plane vs. out-of-plane method; Principles of infection control; Reporting
 - Vascular access: venous and adjacent anatomy; arterial and adjacent anatomy;
 Limitations/pitfalls; Reporting
 - **d. Pleural and abdominal aspirations:** anatomy; fluid identification; loculation identification; Limitations/pitfalls; Reporting
 - e. Foreign body: Identification; Methods of removal; Limitations/pitfalls; Reporting
 - **f. Nerve and fascial plane blocks:** Regional anatomy; Local anaesthetic toxicity; Limitations/pitfalls; reporting
- **3. Procedural guidance Practical ultrasound sessions.** It is essential that practical ultrasound sessions include:
 - a. Demonstration of correct application protocol for emergency indication.
 - b. Minimum time two hours
 - c. Maximum student: instructor ratio 5:1
 - d. Live ultrasound models for scanning sessions, preferably including both normal subjects and patients with demonstrable pathology. Patients or professional-grade simulators are preferable for abnormal anatomy (ultrasound cineloops showing the same pathology may be substituted for models). Practical sessions for Procedural guidance should include phantoms for vascular access, pleural and abdominal aspirations and foreign body identification and removal.



" Ultrasound Guided IV Access

NaCl 0.9% flush Alcohol wipe Tegaderm Cannula

Ultrasound Preparation

- Equipment: USS machine, probe cover, gel or water
- Probe: linear, marker on same side as screen (your left)
 - Res/Gen/Pen, gain, TGC, centre-Pre-set: vascular or superficial Image optimisation: depth,
- IV equipment
- **Tourniquet**
- IV tubing, extension
- Tapes and board

Patient and equipment

- position, catheter direction and Direct line of sight from your USS screen position
 - Good patient hold is key

Choose a target vein and pre-scan to determine length and direction

- Straightest, longest, biggest, best ergonomic direction
- Make a mental note of depth from Stay away from arteries and nerves if possible

Short-axis technique for needle insertion using creep

- Centre vessel in middle of screen and insert cannula needle 2-3mm away from transducer at 30-45 degree angle, stop insertion as soon as needle tip appears on USS monitor
 - Slide the probe away from the needle tip until it disappears
- Repeat sliding USS probe away and then advancing needle until needle is seen in vessel and flashback seen in cannula Advance the needle tip until it appears on the screen then stop
 - Decrease the angle of the needle and advance it until it is in the centre of the vessel lumen



tip is centered in the vessel lumen Advance the needle until the

Advance the needle tip into

tip is re-visualized (Repeat steps 4 & 5 until you achieve tenting Advance the needle until the

Side the probe away from you until

Advance the needle further until the

Side the probe away from you until the needle tip disappears

Insert the needle in at a 30.45

away from the probe until the

needle tip is visualized

degrees and about 2-3 mm

to is re-visualized

you receive 'Red Flash" the vessel lumen until

of the anterior wall.

Vessel Luman

• Versel Lumen

Vessel

Vessel

Vessel Lumen

Vessel

Vessel

POCUS 101

Needle Tip

Pocus 101



" USS Guided Fascia Iliaca Block

Regional anaesthesia and analgesia blocking the femoral, lateral cutaneous, and obturator nerves



where the block is being performed.

the opposite side of the bed to

Place the Linear Transducer just

5

1. Place the Ultrasound machine on

Procedure

Anaesthesia Distribution. Left = dermatomes, middle = myotomes, right: osteotomes

Indications

Femoral fracture

Locate the femoral nerve and artery

4.

(the fascia iliaca lies above these

structures)

Using 'In plane' needle visualisation

5

insert the needle from lateral to

medial under the fascia iliaca

Probe marker points to the patients

æ,

right (your left)

Remember nerve, artery, vein from

lateral to medial

directly over the femoral nerve.

superior to the inguinal crease

Anterior thigh wounds requiring exploration and washout

Contraindications

- Local anaesthetic allergy
- Open wound/infection at injection site

Potential complications

- Allergy/anaphylaxis
 - Direct neural trauma
- Vascular injury
- Vascular infiltration of local anaesthetic and haemodynamic collapse

Equipment

- Monitoring: continuous ECG and SpO₂
- Ultrasound machine with high frequency linear probe, superficial or nerve preset, image optimised before becoming sterile (patient, probe, preset, position, image optimisation)
- Sterile probe cover
 - Sterile gloves
- Needles for injection (regional nerve block needle ideal and 23-25G needle)
- Local anaesthetic and dilutant 0.9% NaCl as described ow pressure extension tubing if available

on next page



Aspirate prior to injection to ensure

6.

Slowly inject the Ropivacaine under

it is not in the vessel

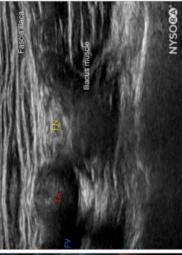
the fascia iliaca – you should see

the hypoecoic fluid between the

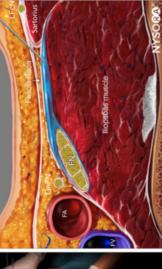
fascia and iliopsoas muscle,

spreading down to surround the

femoral nerve.







Post Procedure Care

- Review of injection site for bleeding Simple dressing for injection site or pseudoaneurysm formation
- post injection to ensure there is no Continue monitoring for 30mins cardiac arrhythmia m,
- immobilisation of lower limb in case Consider opiate analgesia and of block failure

Body Weight Maximu (3mg		0. Doso – 2ma/kg	0.73% - 73111B/ 10111L			
			3mg/kg to a maximum of 150mg (20mL) te with an equal volume of 0.9% NaCl	L 150mg (20mL) f 0.9% NaCl		
	Maximum dose (3mg/kg)	Maximum Volume 0.75%	Total volume (Ropivacaine +	Antidote Intra	Antidote for local anaesthetic toxicity Intralipid 20% (100g/500mL)	c toxicity mL)
		(0.4mL/kg)	0.9% Naci)	Initial dose	Repeat bolus at 5	Infuse at 0.25-
				1.5mL/kg over 1 min	min intervals x2	0.5mL/kg/min
5kg 15	15mg	2mL	4mL	7.5mL	7.5mL	1.25-2.5mL/min
6kg 18	18mg	2.4mL	4.8mL	9mL	9mL	1.5-3mL/min
7kg 21	21mg	2.8mL	5.6mL	10.5mL	10.5mL	1.75-3.5mL/min
8kg 24	24mg	3.2mL	6.4mL	12mL	12mL	2-4mL/min
9kg 27	27mg	3.6mL	7.2mL	13.5mL	13.5mL	2.25-4.5mL/min
	30mg	4mL	8mL	15mL	15mL	2.5-5mL/min
12.5kg 37.5	37.5mg	5mL	10mL	18.75mL	18.75mL	3.13-2.25mL/min
15kg 45	45mg	6mL	12mL	22.5mL	22.5mL	3.75-7.5mL/min
17.5kg 52.5	52.5mg	7mL	14mL	26.25mL	26.25mL	4.38-8.75mL/min
20kg 60	60mg	8mL	16mL	30mL	30mL	5-10mL/min
22.5kg 67.5	67.5mg	9mL	18mL	33.75mL	33.75mL	5.63-11.25mL/min
25kg 75	75mg	10mL	20mL	37.5mL	37.5mL	6.25-12.5mL/min
27.5kg 82.5	82.5mg	11mL	22mL	41.25mL	41.25mL	6.88-13.75mL/min
30kg 90	90mg	12mL	24mL	45mL	45mL	7.5-15mL/min
35kg 105	105mg	14mL	28mL	52.5mL	52.5mL	8.75-17.5mL/min
40kg 120	120mg	16mL	32mL	60mL	60mL	10-20mL/min
45kg 135	135mg	18mL	36mL	67.5mL	67.5mL	11.25-22.5mL/min
≥50kg 150	150mg	20mL	40mL	75mL	75mL	12.5-25mL/min
75kg	_	•		112.5mL	112.5mL	18.75-37.5mL/min

Logbook requirements

Patients must be informed that the ultrasound examination is being performed for credentialing purposes and verbal or written consent obtained.

Ultrasound examinations must be documented in an appropriately secure logbook. The entry should include:

- Clinical details
- Date and type of ultrasound examination performed
- Findings
- Candidate's interpretation of those findings
- The findings and interpretation should subsequently be compared to other clinical data and a notation made as to whether the scan findings were accurate.
- Where the scan was not supervised there should be confirmatory evidence of the accuracy of the examination (via additional studies or clear clinical evidence).
- All logbook scans should be either directly proctored, or the images reviewed at a later date by one of the trainee's supervisors.

We encourage you to perform as many of your logbook scans as possible with a credentialed clinician in order to gain feedback.

A logbook template can be found on the CED Credentialling page under "Credentialling Resources"

<u>Assessments</u>

For each modality, at least two directly supervised formative assessments must be completed prior to a final summative assessment. Assessments forms can be found on the next page or on the CED Ultrasound website.

The final summative assessments and credentialing process must be overseen by a clinician who is themselves credentialed in that modality. They will observe the candidate performing the ultrasound examination and will not give any feedback during this examination. This may be undertaken simultaneously as a Direct Observations of Procedural Skill (DOPS) assessment for FACEM Trainees.

Once the examination requirements are satisfied, the emergency medicine practitioner will be credentialed for the appropriate ultrasound module. The emergency medicine sonologist may then document the results of his/her ultrasound scans in the medical record and incorporate the results into clinical decisions. ACEM has a formal link with the Australasian Society for Ultrasound Medicine. ACEM accepts successful completion of the Certificate in Clinician Performed Ultrasound (CCPU) as appropriate demonstration of competence.

CED POCUS Competence Assessment Form



Procedural Guidance

Hospital name:	Candidate First Name:	Assessor First Name:
Date:	Candidate Last Name:	Assessor Last Name:
Formative Assessment \Box		Procedure being performed: (circle one)
Summative Assessment □	(Circle one)	 Peripheral venous access Central vascular access Arterial vascular access Regional nerve block Pleurocentesis Paracentesis Other:
Assessor comments:		

Component	Criteria	Not yet competent	Competent	Assessor notes
Relevant Clinical Information Able to explain indication(s) and clinical	Indications: Venous – central & peripheral access Arterial access Arthrocentesis Foreign body localisation Nerve block			
question(s)	 Questions: Vein or artery? Patent or thrombosed? Suitable for cannulation? (Straight course) Which nerve/joint? Indications/Contraindications? 			
Preparation	Verbal Informed Consent Machine prepared (cleaned, battery charged/plugged in) Suitable positioning of patient, ergonomic machine placement Lights dimmed if possible Patient privacy & dignity maintained			
Practical Aspects Uses machine controls appropriately	 Patient demographics (3 identifiers e.g. medical record number, Full Name, DOB) Probe: linear Appropriate preset for procedure 			

	T	Г	
	 Optimisation e.g., Depth, gain, frequency, focus (if available) Image labelling (optional) Image acquisition (optional) 		
Procedural considerations	 Correctly applies probe cover and uses sterile gel. Performs pre-scan and identifies relevant sonoanatomy in relation to target structure. Performs procedure under real time needle guidance (inplane or out-of-plane.) Needle tip advances only under guidance. Angle of insonation as perpendicular as possible to needle Completes procedural steps 		
Image Acquisition Able to	Normal anatomy including: vein, artery, bone, muscle, fascia, nerve, tendon		
recognise the following Distinguishes tip of needle from the shaft			
Artefacts	Edge artefact		
Able to	Reverberation artifact from needle		
recognise common artifacts	Anisotropy		
Post Procedure Care	 Ensures patient comfort Disposes of equipment safely Cleans / disinfects probe and machine as per local guidelines Returns machine to storage area and places on charge 		
Documentation Completes minimum documentation in clinical record (using institution's template if available)	 Indication Procedure Number of attempts Outcome Complications? Operator name, role (e.g. FACEM, trainee) 		

Evaminar Signatura:	Candidate Signature:	



Credentialling Maintenance

To maintain his/her credentials, the emergency medicine sonologist should undertake at least three hours of ultrasound training per year. This may include:

- 1:1 training with a qualified Sonographer Educator in ED (SEED);
- attending or presenting at an ultrasound webinar/workshop or conference;
- teaching on an accredited course;
- participation in ultrasound quality assurance and retrospective image review; and
- reading Ultrasound journals or textbooks.

For the Procedural Guidance module, the emergency medicine sonologist must perform or supervise a minimum of 25 scans per two-year cycle. It is recommended these are logged in a logbook for audit purposes. An example logbook could contain the following columns:

- Date
- Case for 14 years and under?
- Supervised scan? (Did you supervise this scan, rather than personally perform?)
- Trainee's name (if supervised scan)
- Clinical Indication (indicate the symptoms or condition that substantiates the necessity for further investigation by an ultrasound scan)
- Positive?
- Interpretation and Clinical Findings
- Comparison with further imaging or clinical outcome